O. A. U.

A Fierce Address from President Cowles.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Denunciation of Catholics and Their Encroachments.

HISTORICAL VISIONS.

How American Liberty and Property Will Be Destroyed.

The following address by President Cowles, of the rder, to be in charge of the president, secretary and easurer, and not for general distribution. The cile. to be read before councils. They can be shington, which city is to be in future the head

OTHERS—The Senate, at its lest annual meeting, in Cieveland, Ohio, September 4 and 5, after no honored me by electing me its President record, by resolution, that I should prepare an adicable to be read before each Legislature and Council e Order. Agreeably to that request I have the it to issue the following address in as brief and use manner as possible, giving you an account of longs of that meeting, submitting the platform lave adopted, showing the danger the future of country is under from Romish energonchments, ling the plan of operations agreed upba, stating incouraging prospect we now have of our noble r being extended into every State of the Uniou, showing by the programme adopted how we can our beloved country from the danger of Romish mation in the future:—

avail herselt of the power, should she get it, to lortily and agranatize herself and eventually become the State church.

MILITARY DESIGNATIONS.

The organization of the Church is military in its character and has a cardinal for commander-in-chief in this country, with archib-hops for major generals, bishops for brigadiera, Jesuits and prio-ts for colonels and majors, with deacons, Christian Brothera, nuns, Sistera of Charity and so on to fill the role of the lower grade of officera, and all under the most severe kind of an oath to each obey implicitly all orders from a superior, to keep secret all their doings and to labor soiley for the interest of the Church, regardless of the rights of others. With one-third of our population, which will be the case at the present ratio of increase in twenty-five years from now; with her military organizations, secret associations, her devotees, graduates of her parechial schools, incontacted with the quintessence of bigetry; with her wast accumulation of property, and with the increased subsidy she expects to receive from the public treasury, Rome would be a formidable power indeed, against whom a divided opposition, numbering twice her number, could at that time do nobling, and she would, with the sid of the demogaques, control national, State and municipal governments, just as she is now doing in New York city and Haryland.

A KELANCHOLY FEELING.

From the foregoing statements I have given, showing the remarkable increase of Romanism in this country, there is immient danger that our children and children's children may be compelled to hwe under the domination of Rome; that this great and magnificent country of ours may be finally subjugated by the most power in herarchy the world has ever seen. A slight inkling can be obtained of what kind of treatment will be increase of Romanism in this country, as it have already shown. Often, when my thoughts have turned to the future of our case this foreboding should come to pass, by referring to the history of the Church from its

down to our children the priceless inheritance we have received from our forelathers, and by so remembering be nerved for the work. Let us leef the great reapponsibility now resting on us to improve the onportunity we now have, when Rome is still in the mimority, and when one of the great parties will be rife to accept our plastorm and add these proposed amendments to the faudamental laws of the land. To illustrate what our duty is in the premises, my good wile ence had a cat who showed some inclination to scratch the little ones during the younger days of our marriage experience. Like a prudent mother, as she was, she took the cat in her inp, and with her ucissors she cut off the ends of her claws, and in that way our little ones were protected from being scratched. Let us, by getting the American people to amend the constitution in the manner proposed, cut off the claws of Rome, and thus protect our children and children's children from her intolerant scratch. In conclusion, brothers, allow me to say that, occupying the position I do of being at the head of our Order, I feel that we are indeed engaged in a holy cause—a cause in winch men of all creeds and men without a creed, the Protestant, the Jow, the Greek Catholic and the patriot, are equally interested. What can be a more holy cause than the perpetuation of these principles founded on the sub-lime precepts of the Saviour.

"As yo would the others should do unto you, do yo oven so unto them;" "Love thy neighbor as thyself," God grant that our groppies shall be asved from the domination of the intolerant Church and that our people shall continue to maintain those principles for us by our revolutionary sires. Sod grant that our descendants shall be asved from going through the persecuting ordeals that the ancestors of you Germans suffered subsequent to the days of the St. Bartholomes massacre, when 60,000 Protestants were slaughtered in three days; that the Voldensian ancostors of you North of Ireland une suffered during the days of the brutal Claver-house

hands of Gambetta and Victor Hugo will: enfranchise Pranco; principles that in Spain, taught by Castellar and other republicans, may yet redom that fated land from the blighting curse Reme has fastened upon her principles that have made this nation the pier of any and promise civil and religious freedom to all who destire it; principles that are the embodement of real Christianity, and which, with the grace and help of Almignity God, we piedge ourselves to maintain, as our forefathers did their declaration against a tyranny less cruel than that of Rome, with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

EDWIN COWLES, President of the Senate.

svery State and Territory.

EDWIN COWLES, President of Senate

J. L. Killgong, Secretary.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S VIEWS ON THE EX-TENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER ROUTES-ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SENATOR

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, May 3] Washington, May 2 1878.
Sepator Windom has just received a very interest og and valuable letter from the Hon. Horatio Sey pour in regard to internal water transportation in the West. The letter is dated Utica, and is as follows:

DEAR SIR—I am glad to see that you hold your ground with regard to water routes. In a finite time the public mind will be with you. In this State there has been a great change in the views of our people. Bigh tolls, frauds and other abuses had run down our canals to a point so low that most men thought their days had gone by, and that they would be of little or no use in the future. The railroads pushed them hard to get them out of the way. In 1870 we began the fight for low tolls, After a time they were cut down from six to three cents on a bashel of wheat from Lake Erie to the lituson River. This was done after very hard work to bring it about. They were then put down to one and one-half cents; then to one cont over the whole length of the Erie

Service of the control of the contro

Thwarting a New European Coalition.

COUNT BEUST AND LORD DERBY.

Flirtations and Felicitations Exchanged Between Statesmen.

AN INTERVIEW AT THE QUAY D'ORSAY.

The month just drawing to its close has been, diplo natically, one of the busiest of a busy year; and, but for the wisdom and systematic prudence of the French government, might have witnessed the formation of a fresh European contiston. The idea originated with Count Boust, the ex Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister and present Ambassador in London, who had been pursuing its realization for some time past; and its success would probably have entailed his own restora-tion at the head of the government of Vienna. It was eagerly lavored (in spite of the originator himself) by low Pope, Leo XIII., and actively, though discreetly, backed, both in France and Austria, by the for assuming that the Emperor of Austria personally looked upon it with a favorable eye. As for Queen Victoria, who persists in taking a lively interest in foreign affairs, and Lord Beaconsfield, they were from the outset gained to the scheme. COUNT BEUST'S IDEA.

Count Beust's scheme consisted in the main of a Austrie, France and England, with Turkey and Rou-Holland and Denmark, for the purpose of opposing the nominal integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The alliance was to be kept secret for a few months, so as tion. Meanwhile preparations would have been field at first, the former contending up to the last moment that the mobilization of her troops was only partial and had only for its object the procautionary occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the latter would have assembled at Bombay. Maits, Gibraltar, Portsmouth and Aldershott an expeditionary force of five army corps. France would have only entered the contest in the case of Germany upholding by force of arms the cause of Russia. In this case the tacit co-operation of Holland and Denmark would have been secured. It was ex-COUNT BEUST'S VIEWS OF THE RASTERN QUESTION.

Count Beust has for many years held the opinion that Europe has been doing, as regards the Ottoman Empire, the very reverse of what she ought to have sumption of the office of Chancellor of the Austrian Smpire, he expressed, in a circular note dated the forbearance for the shortcomings and vices of the only thing that Austria and the Western Powers had to do, if they did not want to see Russia assuming the monopoly of protection over the Christian subjects of the Porte, was to take the lead of a thorough reform in the Balkan peninsula. "Above all it is necessary that the rayahs should become the obliges de l'Europe entière," he wrote again on January 22, 1867, to Baron von Prokesh, the Austrian Ambassacor at Constantinople, "and the only way to do so is to endow them, under the joint guarantee of the Powers, with autonomous institutions in harmony with their diversity of reli-Beust, when in office, to realize that programme, in touch the Treaty of 1856 and the systematic coquetry of Napoleon III. with Russia, it would be out of place Boust has never swerved from the views which he will easist us in understanding with what feelings of deep concern he has been watching for the last few Europe," be exclaimed in despair, some time after and what would be more appropriately dubbed the 'Three Chancellers' Understanding."

THE PUBITION OF AUSTRIA. Count Beust sincerely believes that Austria-Hungary, by acceding to a Russian solution of the Eastern question, is simply playing a suicidal game. Prudence may have compelied her to enter the sulvance of Russian and Germany when, in consequence of her own disasters and the disasters of France, sine was quite isolated and left to the tender mercies of her down disasters and the disasters of France, sine was quite isolated and left to the tender mercies of her formidable neighbors. But the situation is now silvered. She should her all the situation is now silvered. She should her all the situation of the profession of the professi

the limits of Holland proper to the ocean, carried out according to the long matured plans of the Dutch staff, and the line of the Yasel (which has been strongly fortified lately) being rotained as a basis of operation. Germany would be opened to a French expeditionary force on its most winerable side, white having to face in the south an Austrian invasion. On the eastern slopes of the spur of the Carpathians three or four Austro-linearian army corps would, by a march of two or three days, cut the Russian host in Turkey from its communications. Meanwhite a British squadron would keep the Black Soa, and the English force land leisurely on the Crimea.

COEXT BRUST AND LONG DERBY.

Such le in its broad lines the scheme which has been for several mounts past the particular hobby of

Boania and Herzegovina was sheer nonsense. The moment had come for Austri-Hungary to ablake of the concrous yoke of the trible alliance and to oppose her veto to the Germano-Russian reconstruction of the map.

ANDRASSY'S PERPLEXITIES.

These erguments met with such evident success at Court that Count Audrassy at once perceived the necessity of parrying the blow by taking, apparently by himself, the lead in a similar policy. He requested his "Platonic" credit from the delegations; he presented diplomatically his objections to the Treaty of San Stefano. Possibly, underhand, he advised Prince Bismarck and the Gourt of St. Petersburg of what was going op. It is true that it was no great secret. More than one well informed person in the diplomatic circles of London and Paris was already senganted with the circumstances of the case, and the Poye homself, with a strange want of disception and foreight, chosen precisely that moment to express his appulon on the subject, to declare that a condition of the Latin Powers with England rastust Russian and Germany would be gliad to patronize a new crussade—that time in lavor of the Sultan! Sir Henry Elliott, acting, no doubt, with the assent of Lord Benoomfield, although, probably, without the permission of Lord Derby, offered formally to the Austre-Hungarian Prime himster the British adiance (March 23). Cours Andrassy seemed only to express some doubt as it the resolution of England. The boar was crutical. Those various rumors and symptoms determined General Igantieff's mission to Vienna.

A MILITARY MOVE.

It was just at this time that Count Beust, fearing the effect on the mind of the Emperor Francis Joseph of the arguments prefented by the Russian onvoy, and believing that the moment had come for a final and personal effort, announced that he was about to leave England for a few days on a visit to Vienna.

Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Saisbury, in complete accord with him, resolved upon the step to which Lord Derby objected—the despatch of a few regiments to Malta

Lyons returned to his post and had two de-cisive interviews with M. Waddington with two days' interval. In the first one the French Minister simply heard the exposition of the Austra-British achiems and without expressing his own views undertook to lay it before his colleagues. In the account he com-

lay it before his colleagues. In the account he communicated the answer of the French Cabinet (Apr. 5), which was a politic refusal.

"HE REPLY OF PRANCE.

"England," said M. Waddington, "could entertain no doubt as to the spirit in which France looked upon the changes contemplated in the East. It was a spirit of sorrow at seeing the results of a war in which she had spent her blood and trainance definitively forfeited, and one more European law, to the completion of which she had been a party, and which, in deed, bore the name of her capital, tora to pieces. But thus was only a remote consequence of the events of 1866 and 1870, and she had too long age foreseen it as inevitable to again the consequence of the events of 1866 and fleroes in the East. But the loss did not seem to be sufficient to warrant a recourse to arms for the purpose of averting it, and even it such were the case France must decline to enter into such a convex Her policy procisimed at the outset of the war, and permittently. It was more than ever her programme. The Paris Exhibition resolved upon under the former liberal Cabinet and carried on by the present cone had been, or rather was, a piedge given to the world of that systematically peaceful tendency. The French Republic could not entertain for a moment the idea of deviating from it just on the eve of a icto of peace and civilization."

MORE BRIDNO UNION.

been, or rainer was, a piedge given to the world of that systematically penceful lendency. The French Republic could not entertain for a moment the idea of deviating from it just on the eve of a lete of peace and civilization."

To the above reasons, which M. Waddington developed at some length, the French Minister might have added others had be wished to unburden his mind completely. He might have said that the whole people of France would have risen in anger at the might have said that the whole people of France would have risen in anger at the mere idea of waging war agein for British interests scarcely seven years after the time when Engand, on the morrow of the first French disasters, managed to form egainst her Crimean ally that lique des neutres which had for its effect the rendering of any mediation impossible. He might have remained Lord Lyons himself of the circumstances not far distant when France, prostrated, requested only the good effices of the British Cabinet and was sterily refused. He might have remarked with saving sice that if the tory Ministers of the Queen were dissatisfied with the present consequences of the events of 1870-71, it was now for seat the part of his preceessors. All this and much more M. Waddington might nave said; but for courtesy's take he abstained and simply stated his point in the most amiable manuer.

A COINCIDENCE.

Curiously enough, lardly an nour after that decisive interview Lord Lyons might have me on the steps of the Ministerial residence on the Qual d'Orsay no less a person than Prince Orioft, the Ambassador of the Car. He had come to complain of the attacks lately directed by the French press against the Russian policy. Whether M. Waddington, to scothed His Execution? I feetings, imparted to him something of his own answer to Lord Lyons' overtures we do not protess to know; but it must be admitted that a better evidence of sincere healt lives of salasour; jost at once whatever artificial resolution he might have desired in taking the seels of office, and that t

CONFLUENT SMALLPOX

An unknown man of about twenty-five years, and apparently a tramp, was slound wandering near the listtery yesterday sick and delirious. He was taken to Castle Garden where the house surgeon pronounced him to be suffering from confinent smallper. He was subsequently removed to the Blackwell's Island Hospital.